

## THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

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[Aug. 17, 1857—4f.]

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PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.

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March 11, 1857—4f.

## GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Dec. 7, 1856—4f.

## JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Oct. 28, 1855.

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PRACTICE OF LAW,

WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. [Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1857—4f.]

## ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Limestone and Upper streets. [May 23, 1856—4f.]

## J. H. KINKAD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [May 6, 1857—4f.]

## THOMAS A. MARSHALL,

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such cases as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 30, 1857—4f.

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Jan. 7, 1857—4f.

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Residence—East of Sixth, near Broadway.

June 8, 1857—4f.

## WALL & KINNELL,

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OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

May 5, 1856—4f.

## S. D. MORRIS,

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WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.

Feb. 20, 1857—4f.

## MONROE & LOGAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE on the East side of Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, near the Court House yard.

April 11, 1855—4f.

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HON. JAMES HARLAN, } Lexington, Ky.

TAYLOR, TITMUS & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.

G. H. MONROE & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

W. TANKER, Louisville, Ky.

July 25, 1857—4f.

## FRANK BEDFORD,

Attorney at Law,

VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—4f.

## JOHN A. MONROE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs. And having determined to establish a law office in the City of Frankfort, he has removed his office to the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

"Police," "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—4f.

## T. N. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. His Office is at the lower end of the Court House, near the entrance on Washington street.

Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751—4f.

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April 11, 1845—631—4f.

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A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. H. Dodge the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to it.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled in any pattern, and of the very best quality at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

"Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office."

Frankfort, July 31, 1847—773—4f.

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"Office, at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

## GEORGE STEALEY,

CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,

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Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 96 Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 14, 1855—4f.

## N. D. SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS.

Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 26, 1857—4f.

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(Successors to Wolfe, Gillespie & Co.)

IMPORTERS and dealers in Foreign and American Arms, Rifles, Shot, Warren's Guns, Pistols &c. Nov. 14, 1856—4f.

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Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

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DRY-GOODS & CARPETING!

Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store, on Monday, the 31st inst., with an extensive and varied assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

and

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c.

Families, Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.

Aug. 24, 1857—4f.

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Coach and Buggy Harness,

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SADDLES AND BRIDLES

Of every variety.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS.

LINE AND WOOLLEN HORSE COVERS, &c.

All orders left with C. Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in my line will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

"Remember the Four Story Store, Third Street, between Main and Market."

July 13, 1857—6m.

## WILLIAM H. AVERILL. CHARLES KEARNS.

AVERILL & KEARNS,

(Successors to L. L. Pinkerton.)

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KEEP constantly on hand a full stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Glass, &c.

—ALSO—

A splendid assortment of Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Plastering Extracts, Vanilla Beans, Confections, &c., which they will sell at the most reasonable prices.

"Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded from the best materials, and at all hours."

Dec. 15, 1856—4f.

## MERCHANT & SMITH,

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Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering

of all descriptions.

Continually on hand a large assortment of

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Feb. 13, 1857—4f.

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Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels

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A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c. Castings made at the shortest notice.

WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Louisville, Ky.

April 21, 1856—4f.

## GEORGE W. GWIN. G. W. OWEN.







# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857.

We are requested to give notice that Rev. C. Lewis will preach at the South-Benson Baptist Church on the 21st Sabbath in October (the 11th day of the month) at 11 o'clock A. M.

WRAPPING PAPER.—We have a number of old newspapers &c., suitable for wrapping paper which we will sell at 25 cents per hundred.

Carl Schurz, the Republican nominee for Lieut. Governor in Wisconsin, took a prominent part in the revolution in Germany in 1848, and was associated with the celebrated Professor Kinkel in publishing a Republican paper at Bonn. Both have become citizens of the United States.—*Gal. Zelle.*

Truly the Democrats and the Republicans fraternize wonderfully in their love and admiration for the foreigner. Franklin Pierce sent a French Red Republican refugee as Minister to Spain, and lost no opportunity to pay back the debt of gratitude which he owed the foreigners and the scarily woman for his election. Stephen A. Douglas declares that the foreigner who has sufficient courage to cross the Atlantic deserves to vote immediately after arriving in the country. But Seward, not to be beat, not witted, or out demagogued, by his Locofoco opponents, bravely declares that the raw Dutch and Irish who come to this country, fresh from prison houses, reeking with crime, are as intelligent as the native born citizens of the United States, and should be allowed the same privileges in the Territories. A few more such speeches and the Republicans will gain over the entire foreign legion. Let us see how they have generated for the foreign vote of Wisconsin, by nominating this Carl Schurz for Lieut. Governor. He was in Germany in 1848, and a candidate for Lieut. Governor of an American State in 1857. Let us see. Say that Schurz reached the star-spangled dominion in 1849, and the year following determined to apply for citizenship. Allowing the five years probation to become a citizen of the United States in 1855.—He has, therefore, been a citizen of the United States two years, and is now a candidate for the next highest office in the State of Wisconsin!—The Republicans have certainly not Carl through on the fast line. Lucky man not to have been born in this country. A revolutionist in Europe and failing to accomplish his object in promoting anarchy there, he has come to this country and in two years after becoming a citizen is being run as the candidate of a sectional party, which seeks to oppress the South. This is being done by the Republicans, it is true, but the principle is none the less Democratic.

THE NEXT SENATORSHIP.—Any number of the Democratic politicians are willing to serve their country in the next and the two succeeding Congresses in the capacity of United States Senator. It appears rather inconsistent to some persons that men who are continually bellowing about States rights and who seem to desire to strip the Federal Government of the power to execute the powers expressly granted to it, should still be so exceedingly willing to slip into a Federal Office, and be rewarded with a handsome salary from the Federal coffers; but so it is. We have heard quite a number of gentlemen proposed in connection with the office, and each one has his set of admirers, and each has some local organ to advocate his claims. Among those whom we have heard most favorably mentioned in connection with the office are, MARK WILLIAMS, Esq., of Greenwood; SINCLEAR ROBERTS, of Lawrence; A. G. ROBERTS, of Pendleton; CHARLES SMEDLEY, of Mercer; Capt. HEADY, of Spencer; and even the Mr. CHRISTMAN, of Wayne county, has his admirers! Any of these gentlemen would, doubtless, reflect great credit upon the Democratic party, and add additional lustre to the halo of glory which encircles their brows.

In the last issue of the Danville Tribune its editor, our friend Zimmerman, announces that in order to accommodate his large advertising patronage, and to increase the amount of reading matter in the Tribune, he will, in the course of two or three weeks, issue the Tribune in an enlarged form. The size selected is that of the Observer & Reporter, one of the largest papers in the State.

The Tribune has long been one of the most reliable papers in the State, and has always on its shelves maintained good Whig and sound American doctrines. It deserves the patronage of the people of the Fourth District, and it would be pleasing to us if its circulation can be extended much beyond the limits of that district, and shall find readers around many firesides throughout the State. The Tribune is published in one of the wealthiest sections of the State, and no where can a more intelligent community be found than that of Danville, the Little Britain of Kentucky. They are able to support a good paper in their midst, and they ought to extend a liberal patronage to the Tribune, which will be soon greatly enlarged. We congratulate our friend Zimmerman upon that pecuniary success which has enabled him to add six or eight columns to his paper.

SPICY.—A report, doubtless more true than such reports generally are, has been going the rounds of the papers that ex-President Fillmore is about to marry a Montreal lady. In noticing the editor of the Somerset Democrat asks his contemporary the True American "what he thinks of Fillmore marrying a d—d furrier?" Where upon the editor of the True American replies, "Well, we think he is marrying a lady who man ifests more good sense in this single act of hers, than you (Ed. Dem.) have in all your life; for she is willing to be ruled by an American!" Go it, Woon! We hope, however, that our lady readers will not be mortified at the said want of spirit exhibited by the member of their sex who is said to be Mr. Fillmore's intended.

We are requested to state that Mrs. Lyons is the regularly appointed agent, of the General Agents for Kentucky, (Wheeler & Ives of Lexington) for the sale of Wheeler & Ives' Sewing Machines, and that she will sell them at the New York prices with the addition of carriage. She will instruct all who buy of Wheeler & Ives through her agency, in the use of the machines, free of charge for instruction, being paid by them a commission for such service. Those who wish to buy will find it to their interest to call on Mrs. Lyons.

The Rev. Dr. Rice has tendered to his church at St. Louis, the formal resignation of his position as its pastor, with a view of taking charge of the North Presbyterian church in Chicago. The St. Louis Intelligencer says that Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, at present a professor in the Theological Seminary is spoken of as Dr. Rice's successor in the vacant church in St. Louis. We have not heard Dr. Humphrey's intention in regard to the matter; a contemporary doubts, however, whether he would abandon his present position at this time, for the one tendered to him at St. Louis or any other which might be offered.—*Danville Tribune.*

For the sake of the advancement of the cause of enlightened religion and liberal education in Kentucky, we trust that the opinion advanced in the last sentence of the above paragraph may be well founded. Dr. Humphrey, together with Dr. Breckinridge—unqualified in intellect and in the depth and variety of his great resources, original and acquired,—and the devoted, earnest, and accomplished Professor Reesor, has succeeded in building up at Danville a flourishing institution, which is destined to have great weight upon the morals and religion of the country, and it would fill the minds of every one who is interested in the prosperity of the Theological Seminary at Danville with regret to hear of his resigning his chair in that institution, just as it is entering upon a prosperity unexampled in the West. It is no disparagement to the many other able gentlemen who adorn his profession to say, that it will be most difficult to fill his place. No where, in any country, can so much intellect and such extensive learning be found in so small a space, and of such virtue, be found connected with a similar institution, as is possessed by the Professors in the Theological Seminary at Danville—R. J. Breckinridge, E. P. Humphrey, and Stuart Robinson. Those who know the men will readily believe that what we have said of them is just, and will feel that this is not designed as a newspaper puff.

For the Commonwealth.  
To the Mechanics of Frankfort.  
Any person furnishing the undersigned with any information concerning a young man by the name of JOHN CHANDLER, will be satisfactorily rewarded. Said Chandler emigrated to Kansas in the fall of 1855, and some time during the latter part of the year 1856, he made his way back to Frankfort, Ky., from which place he addressed me a letter. I have not the letter by me, and consequently cannot recollect the date, but he stated that he had been sick for about three months, and was in a destitute condition, and requested me to send him some money. I wrote accordingly in a few days, and have written several other letters without receiving any answer. Mr. Chandler is a carpenter by trade—is a half-brother of mine, and I am anxious to hear from some person who made his acquaintance, whether or not he recovered from his illness, and if so, when he went from Frankfort. I appeal to the sympathies of the people of Frankfort (not having the means to search for him in person) and respectfully request any person having the information I desire, to address me at Dalton, Whitfield county, Georgia, for which they will receive due compensation.

SAMUEL S. TURNER.  
DALTON, GA., Sept. 22d 1857.

CENTRE COLLEGE.—Acceptance of Dr. Green.—The friends and patrons of Centre College, say the Danville Tribune, will be glad to learn that Rev. LEWIS W. GREEN, D. D., to whom the Presidency of that institution was tendered some weeks since, has accepted the position, and will enter upon the discharge of its duties at the beginning of the next session. The vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Dr. Young, could not have been filled with a gentleman more competent to discharge its responsible and onerous duties, than Dr. Green. His eminent learning, his extensive experience, and his general popularity as a scholar, preacher, and citizen, will all tend to continue unimpaired, the very high favor with which Centre College is everywhere regarded as an institution of learning. The faculty of the College is now full and composed of men of fine attainments and ripe experience.

The next session will commence on the first Monday in November.

THE PISTOL SHOOTING MATCH.—The great match for \$1,000 a side between Capt. Paul, of St. Louis, and John Travis, of New Orleans, was had in St. Louis on Friday. Travis was the winner. The following is the summary:

The fourth string placed Capt. Paul in the defeated position by 2 3-16 inches, on which the money was awarded to Capt. Travis.

The match was equally shot up to the last, when Capt. Paul shot by accident before fully leveling his pistol, committing the same error that Travis did in his first shot, thus losing the match.

The aggregate shooting was as follows:  
Paul's 20 shots, 21 9-16 inches.  
Travis' 20 shots, 19 6-16 inches.  
Travis won by 2 3-16 inches.

Up to the nineteenth shot Capt. Paul was ahead 5-16 of an inch, and the contest was thought to be won, but his last unlucky shot placed him 2 3-16 inches in the rear ground.

We now present another summary:  
In the first 5 shots Travis rang the bell 4 times.  
In the second 5 " " " " 3 " "  
In the third 5 " " " " 3 " "  
In the fourth 5 " " " " 4 " "

Total, 14 "  
In the first five shots Paul rang the bell 3 times.  
In the second 5 " " " " 5 " "  
In the third 5 " " " " 5 " "  
In the fourth 5 " " " " 2 " "

Total, 13 "  
Again, it will be observed, Paul made the best shot, viz: 3-16 of an inch, and the worst, 3 inches and 4-16, beating Travis on the best 1-16 of an inch, and losing on the worst 8-16 of an inch; but he made the best string, viz: 1-38. The match was fairly shot, and gave general satisfaction, for it was clear each man did his best.

MISS DORA SHAW.—On Wednesday night last when this accomplished lady was personating Camille, in the play of that name, in the third act, near the close of an exciting scene, she was suddenly taken with palpitation of the heart, and fainted. Consternation and sympathy possessed the audience, and no little time elapsed before the medical gentleman called, gave assurance that she had come to.

She has not yet entirely recovered from its effects.—*Nashville Gazette.*

HOGS.—We learn that Mr. W. W. Henderson, of Ky., has been in our vicinity purchasing hogs, and has contracted for about 2,000 head of choice animals, delivered in November, at \$10 dollars; the average weight to be not less than 260 pounds. His purchases have been made principally for Gibson county. The highest price offered in December delivery is \$5 50 net.—*Evansville Journal.*

IF we are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

For the Commonwealth.

A Simple and Cheap Sugar Mill.  
To those who cultivate small patches of the Chinese Sugar Cane the following information may be useful:

Extract from the report made to Commodore Perry on the Medical Topography and Agriculture of the Island of great Lee Chen, by Dr. D. S. GREEN, Surgeon U. S. N.

"Considerable quantities of sugar cane are grown, principally in the Southern portions of the Island.

The Mills deserve mention. They are simple but effective. They consist of three cylinders of hard wood, held in an upright position by a timber frame. These are a foot or so in diameter, two feet high, and placed in a row with a mortise and wedge on either side, to graduate the distance between them and the pressure. The central one has a wooden axle or shaft extending through the frame some six feet high, to which is attached a curved lever of fifteen feet by which the mill is easily worked. One bull or horse is the moving power, and he walks in a circle about thirty feet in diameter. The central cylinder has a row of cogs (hard wood) near its upper end which play into mortises (instead of corresponding cogs) cut into the other two. This constitutes the whole apparatus with utensils to lead the juice to a tub or receiver placed in a hole near by. The cane is passed between the central and right roller and before its escape being seized on the opposite side and twisted together like a rope is passed back between the central and left roller. This double operation seems to press it thoroughly and to deprive it of its juices effectually."

The Louisiana sugar mills (an expensive apparatus) may be preferable for those who cultivate large fields of sugar cane, but to those who make molasses or sugar for domestic purposes only, or small quantities for sale, the mill described by Dr. Green seems to be well suited.

It has two great recommendations—simplicity and cheapness.  
Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN LEWIS.

WE extract the following from the MONEY ARTICLE of the Cincinnati Gazette of Monday evening:

There is no abatement in the pressure, anywhere, but the storm continues to extend. Additional Bank suspensions have taken place to day, and the indications are strong that on Saturday a general suspension will be the result to which everything seems to be tending. Whether a general Bank suspension is, under the circumstances, desirable or not, was the leading topic of conversation to day in business circles. The majority of people seemed to regard a suspension, as not only desirable, but necessary. This certainly appears to be the only way in which the business community can be relieved at present. As usual, sensible business men are actually hemmed in. They cannot make collections, except in unsecured funds, and if they had at their command all the currency in the West—they could not purchase Exchange. There is a considerable amount of money in bank in this city now, belonging to Eastern Insurance Companies and others, that cannot be remitted. With this difficulty in the way what are merchants to do who have payments to make in the seaboard markets? They can do nothing; almost no money, and unless a suspension of specie payment takes place, the papers of the best houses in the West must lie over. Wealth availed nothing, it is not in gold or silver. Assets may be two or three of liabilities, but this will not bring the means to pay debts in New York or Philadelphia. How immediate suspension of specie payment should take place, there would be no doubt, if any, heavy failures in Cincinnati; while, if matters go on as at present, mercantile interests must be prostrated, and such a disaster as this would of course carry down the banks in the end. This is the light in which matters are to be viewed, and if it is considered best to sustain the business classes, rather than maintain specie payment, there would seem to be but one course that can be adopted to secure this result.

A suspension on the part of the New York Banks would settle the question at once. The New York papers of Saturday express the opinion that the Banks would be sustained. This is surely possible; but as we remarked yesterday, they are completely in the power of depositors. They could not sustain a run from the latter, six hours; and if the whole country fails to pay debts to New York the merchants of that city will go down and drag the Banks with them. As matters now stand it seems hardly possible that the New York Banks can maintain their position three days, and the indications are, there will be a general suspension of specie payment throughout the country before the close of the current week.

In another place we publish in detail reports of the same cities, which furnish a pretty accurate exhibition of the extent, progress and intensity of the pressure.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Sep. 28.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Tucker v Franklin, Bracken; affirmed.  
Owens v Peddicord, Bracken; affirmed.  
Lamb v Nann, Fleming; affirmed.  
Foundry v Wilson, Fleming; affirmed.  
Woods v Harrison, Campbell; affirmed.  
Clarke v Seaton, Lewis; reversed.

ORDERS.  
Linn v Halls, Bracken;  
Boule v Overturn, Bracken;  
Snyder v Fitzpatrick, Floyd;  
Tidd v Harris, Floyd—were argued.  
Ratiff v Wickliffe, judgment, Fayette—argument commenced.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Taylor v Taylor, Bracken; affirmed.  
Linn v Halls, Bracken; affirmed.  
Boule v Overturn, Bracken; affirmed.  
Snyder v Fitzpatrick, Floyd; reversed.  
Ratiff v Wickliffe, judgment, Fayette—argument commenced.

ORDERS.  
Williams v Williams, Montgomery;  
Jury v Turley, Montgomery;  
Hart v Hathaway, Montgomery;  
Wilkinson v Wilkinson, Montgomery;  
Ellis v Kelsoe, Montgomery;  
Daniel v Robinson, Montgomery—were argued.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—It is the generally received opinion that fine goods come in little packages, and upon the strength of that dogma, little women, if they are handsome, are preferred by many. For all such, the following verse is a "sister":  
A little bee has many sweets, but while upon the wing  
You attempt to change its course, you'll find it has a sting.  
And so a little woman, if you dare to "put her out,"  
Will show a spice of devil, such as "we read about."

"Young man, do you believe in a future state?"  
"In course I does, and what's more I intend to enter it as soon as Betsy gets her things ready."

"Go to, young man, you are incorrigible—go to."  
"Go to! If it wasn't for the law against bigamy, whip me if I wouldn't go a dozen. But suppose, Deacon, that a man of your age would give such advice to a man just starting in life?"  
[Cincinnati Times, of Monday Evening.]

Arrival of the Jura.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sept. 28.  
The screw steamer Jura has arrived with London dates to Tuesday, the 15th.

The steamer City of Washington arrived out on the 16th inst.

The Emperor Alexander had arrived at Berlin.

The cholera was raging at Hamburg, Assan, Stockholm, and other places, and proving very fatal.

The Bank of Holland has increased its rate 5 per cent.

Accounts from Moldavia state that the elections in the principalities have resulted favorably to the Union.

INDIAN MAIL.—DELHI, 29th.—Several sorties repulsed with great loss to the rebels. Five hundred British were killed and wounded.

The Newmuck mutineers had reached Delhi.

Gen. Nicholson is daily expected from Punjab with reinforcements.

Gen. Havelock occupied Behoor on the 17th without resistance.

Lena Sahib escaped. Gen. Havelock on the 29th defeated 10,000 rebels on his road to Lucknow.

The British loss is trifling.

There have been butcheries at Cawnpore.

Calcutta.—Hyderabad was quiet on the 14th of Aug. It was expected that Delhi would soon fall. Generals Lavalack and Neil were advancing upon Lucknow.

It was reported that Nena Sahib had committed suicide.

Three regiments of Bengal native infantry had revolted and fled to Revere river, pursued by Gen. Havelock. Eight hundred mutineers were killed.

The mutineers were also routed at Jenabpore and other places.

Mutineers' plots had been discovered at Benares and other places.

Gen. Havelock had burned Beloor.

Sir Colin Campbell had assumed command.

Details are given of further horrible atrocities by the Sepoys.

Gen. Havelock, while advancing upon Cawnpore, marched 106 miles in four days, and fought four desperate battles against Nena Sahib, completely routing him.

Nena Sahib's atrocities at Cawnpore beggar description. Four hundred persons, including seventy women and one hundred and twenty children, were massacred in cold blood. The court yard fronting Sahib's quarters was swimming in blood.

Sahib escaped, but subsequently drowned himself, together with his family.

By the Canada.

THE EFFECT OF OUR FINANCIAL CRISIS.—The money article of the London Times contains several remarks in regard to the financial crisis in New York and American securities generally. It says that it conjectures that the amount of American securities held in England is from eight to a hundred millions, and it deprecates the openly exhibited by capitalists as to the management of railroad affairs, concluding as follows:—  
"While this total absence of organization prevails in England, there is actually a powerful combination on the other side for the avowed purpose of bringing out the principal underlings in reputation. Unlike those of any other country, the majority of the leading speculators of New York are devoted to the task of depreciating national credit. Whether it arises from the extent to which American liabilities are held by foreigners need not be discussed. A large body of active persons are known to be associated for this purpose.

They influence the press to work out their views; and are able not merely to operate with joint capital but to hold regular meetings and personally to retain legal advisers, whose chief vocation, it may be assumed, is to discover points that may enable the validity of each kind of security to be called in question, and thus create distrust. They are also said to succeed in a vast number of instances in getting their own creatures into control of companies, ostensibly supporting or opposing them, as may best suit their views in each particular case. Each new revelation of fraud is hailed as a triumph, and such directors and shareholders as show a disposition to take advantage of technicalities to defeat all equitable claims, instead of being booted from the Exchange, find a circle of admirers. Of course this state of things would end, or be greatly mitigated if stock and bondholders were to exercise vigilance. In most instances, the proceedings are so notorious, and the laxity of management so complete and long continued, that English investors, if they had any rational agent on the spot, could not fail to be warned.

But there is no London committee of American stock brokers, and apparently no possibility of forming one. Yet something should be done if possible to remedy the evil. Some persons will say the best remedy would be found by an avoidance of American investments altogether; but this, although it seems likely enough to be wrought about unless the respectable portion of the American mercantile community can contrive to influence public opinion, is not a result that any one anxious for the advancement of the best interests of both countries would wish to see take place. No field for the employment of capital is superior to that of the United States, and the sympathies of business ought a universal disposition here to seek it. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that, owing to a want of concerted action among portions of two communities, a depraved minority should command all the channels of enterprise and render confidence impossible.

Cyrus W. Field has written to the London Times, in response to the statements of that journal in regard to the availability of the Atlantic cable for the Indian telegraph. Mr. Field says, after a minute examination by electricians and others, that the reported generation of heat in the cable is false, as no heat exists in the holds of the Agamemnon or Niagara beyond what is natural; that the cable tests as perfectly through its whole length as when it was first put on board the ships, and that there is not the slightest apprehension of an injury to the cable—experiment of a temperature 135 deg. Fahrenheit, and extreme pressure of weight having been recently resorted to with very satisfactory results. He also says that, as regards the sale of the cable, the suggestion did not come from the Atlantic Company, and when offers were made they only consented to entertain them on condition that they could contract for a similar one to be made and ready for them in time to secure its being laid at the earliest practicable moment in the spring.—Mr. Field briefly disposes of the false insinuations against the company by asserting that they have nothing to conceal, and all their acts are open to public scrutiny.

The East India Company have chartered twelve steamers to convey troops to India, including the Great Britain and Leopold Ist.

THE SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The recent telegraphic news announces the partial suspension of the principal banks of several of the eastern cities. This will be followed, unless there should be some now unlooked-for relief, by a general suspension of specie payments by the majority, if not all of the banks in the country; even those whose assets are fully equal to their liabilities, will be forced to this movement in self defense. The drain upon them for gold, made because of its scarcity, and because it cannot be procured elsewhere, requires a general suspension of specie payments in order to preserve even our best institutions, and we cannot but regard it as the means of their salvation, and the general public welfare by preventing an entire wreck of our currency.

The necessity that has produced this movement is fully established by the action of a certain portion of our city brokers, one of whom drew from the Kentucky Banks, on Thursday last the sum of \$25,000. Such a course in a crisis like the present, would overthrow any institution, and would certainly counsel a suspension of specie payments, on the ground that the best banks were becoming the greatest sufferers. We hope that this movement will become general. That our State Banks and those of Kentucky and Indiana will follow suit. Such a step may be beneficial, and under present circumstances cannot do harm. [Cincinnati Times, of Monday Evening.]

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Large Stock of New Fall and Winter Goods.

TATE & CHINN are now receiving one of the largest stocks of new and fashionable goods ever brought to this market, which they intend selling as cheap as any house in this city. They would solicit the attention of the young men to their assortment of superior VESTINGS, CASIMERES, CLOTHS, &c. They have also in addition to their large stock of Dry Goods a handsome assortment of QUEENSWARE, to which the attention of housekeepers is respectfully invited. Give them a call, as you will certainly lose nothing by so doing.  
September, 14, 1857.—tf.

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11—tf.]

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.  
We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next General Assembly.  
Sept. 7—tf.

New Goods.  
R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call.  
Sept. 2, 1857.—tf.

New Goods!  
R. W. BLACKBURN has received a large and handsome stock of FANCY, and STAPLE DRY GOODS, which are offered to purchasers on the very best terms. All orders to the East or adjoining cities, punctually attended to. Those wishing to pay Cash for Goods, cannot do better than to call on BLACKBURN. He will be receiving new Styles of Goods during the Season.  
Aug. 31, 1857.—1m.

Special Notice.  
We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.  
June 8, 1857.—tf.

Youghiogheny Coal.  
13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by  
July 1,—tf. R. C. STEELE & CO.

NOTICE.  
WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of  
Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,  
And the latest style of  
MEN AND BOYS HATS,  
Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857. The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia.  
May 11, 1857.—6m.

Lost.  
SOMEWHERE between Thornton M. Cox's farm and Bridgeport, a Plain Heavy gold ring and a small Enamelled Locket connected to the ring. The ring has a lady's given name engraved in it. The owner will be rewarded by leaving the articles at this office.  
Sept. 30.—3t.

A Lot of Money Found.  
ANY person satisfactorily describing the same and paying for this advertisement can obtain it by calling on BROWN & GRAHAM, Frankfort, Ky.  
Sept. 30.—3t.

## FRANKFORT HOTEL FOR SALE.

WING to the continued ill health of my wife, I have determined to sell out my Tavern House and Furniture. If not sold privately before that day, I will offer the whole as Public Auction, without reserve, on Wednesday the 21st day of October next, at the said Tavern House in Frankfort, and all the furniture of every kind. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.  
Sept. 29.—4t.  
\* Louisville Journal and Observer & Reporter publish weekly until day of sale and send bills to J. B. WASSON.

\$35 00. SEWING MACHINES. \$35 00.

THE greatest objection to Sewing Machines has at last been overcome. These high priced, the subscribers are about to introduce to the notice of the public.

## A SEWING MACHINE.

At the Low Price of Thirty-Five Dollars.

This is but one third the former price of an effective and good Machine, and will do the work of an hundred Dollars Machine, and to it well. For family use, or use on a plantation this Machine has no equal, as it is simple in its construction and easily managed. It will do the work of five or six expert seamstresses.

No. 399 Baltimore street, Baltimore. Agents for the United States except New England.

Persons wishing to treat for the exclusive sale for counties or States can do so on liberal terms.  
Sept. 28.—3t.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

## IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO—

Agents for the WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINE NEEDLES.

This thread is first made by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twist. WHEELER & WILSON, Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.

PHILO L. IVES, Aug. 31, tf. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

Regular Packet for Louisville.

## KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.

## KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

FRANKFORT, KY.



